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THE WAR MUST BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH

Pope's Proposal Not to Be Considered-- Kaiser's Note to Wilson Denounced as "Irresponsible" by German Press--The End Not Yet

London, August 15.—Some of the morning newspapers refrain from commenting on the pope's peace proposals, while those which discuss them editorially base their genesis to Austria, and either reject absolutely or indicate the belief that the text when received will show them to be unacceptable.

The Daily News, which, although a firm supporter of the allies' aims, has a decided pacifist leaning, says that whatever reasons which hitherto restrained the pope from coming forward as an official champion for peace, the long delay has materially impaired the advantages the Vatican originally possessed for disinterested intervention.

"It is not our business to pass judgment upon a policy which exhausted itself in impotent sighs over the inequities perpetrated in Belgium and imagined it possible to extinguish the world conflagration by a succession of timid intrigues." The fact is—whether it is reasonable to blame Benedict and his advisers therefor is another matter—considerations of temporal and secular interests having so long stayed his hands, it is impossible to accept the pope's intervention now as dictated purely by the desire which animates all good and all sincerely religious men to end a horror which is destroying hope.

Must Be Examined on Merits
The pope's proposals must be examined on their merits, as strictly as if made by Chancellor Michaelis, President Wilson or Lloyd George."

The Daily News thinks it fairly clear that the pope's appeal was inspired by Austria, but maintains that if his holiness can persuade the belligerents to state their conditions in concrete terms he will confer a very great, if belated, blessing on mankind, and if he can further persuade Germany to declare its willingness to restore the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and withdraw from other invaded territories the door to peace will be open, and a blank refusal by the allies to negotiate on such a basis would be almost unthinkable.

The Daily Mail does not comment editorially, but in an introduction in its news columns says the pope's proposals are impossible and that the scheme is Austro-German. The Chronicle refers to the traditional intimacy of Austria and the Vatican and the Austrian court's intense desire for peace, and adds: "The fact that the proposal comes immediately after expulsion of Russians from Galicia and Bukovina will not escape anybody who is in the habit of putting two and two together. We may assume that the pope acted at Austria's prompting. In any case, the allies will have to refuse. No other course is open to them."

Times Suspends Judgment
The Times, while suspending final judgment until the text is available, says the proposals as described in the telegraph summaries are utterly inadmissible by the allies. It expresses astonishment at the Vatican's alleged hope that the document will be received favorably and lead to peace soon.

"To cherish any hope of this," says the paper, "betrays a complete ignorance of opinion of all the entente countries and the United States. They have all stated plainly, emphatically and repeatedly before, the only terms whereon they are prepared to consider peace. These terms are quite incompatible with the telegraphed version of the Vatican's proposals, and there is not the slightest prospect that the allies will renounce or abate them. The whole tenor of the document bears the marks of German inspection."

Post's Views are Similar.
The Post, expressing similar views, says: "To listen to a compromise before a guarantee against a repetition of the ordeal through which civilization is passing is to betray all sacrifice and suffering endured. If the Vatican really is optimistic about receptions of its proposals, the Vatican shows that it is entirely out of touch with the sentiment of the allies."

The Post, taking it for granted that the proposals are instigated by Germany, and remarking that they are decidedly in advance of anything Germany hitherto has been disposed to discuss, attributed her anxiety for an immediate negotiated peace to a realization that the continuance of the war will give her much less than such a negotiated peace, because she will have to face with depleted resources the full weight of a new enemy, the American Republic and adds that Germany affected to believe the United States as a belligerent did not count, but that illusion has already been shattered.

PRESS OF AMERICA OPPOSES VATICAN PEACE PROPOSALS
New York, Aug. 15.—Pope Benedict's peace proposals brought forth today the following editorial comment:

New York Times: The terms now proposed, it will be readily seen, are not materially different from terms more than once proposed by von Bethmann-Hollweg. They come now in form from a source that permits and invites counter terms. The opportunity is open to the Allies to set forth their own preliminaries.

New York Sun: That disposition of the case, that dismissal of the offender from the court of the world's opinion with no heavier sentence than that he must evacuate the territory blighted and blasted by his crime, must seem to the Vatican, as it would seem to Cardinal Mercier, a mockery of God's justice.

New York Herald: When the hideous blight of Prussianism is destroyed forever the German people can have peace, not before. Any 'peace' proposals that does not contemplate unconditional surrender by Germany contemplates a peace not worth thinking about.

New York World: The first response to the Vatican proposals must come from the German Government and there must be convincing proof that it has not tricked the pope as it tried to trick President Wilson.

New York American: We still believe that there can be no peace in the world, short of the peace of exhaustion and death, until the belligerent governments express a willingness to negotiate upon the basis of these identical terms.

Chicago Examiner: We hope and believe that the Vatican's message portends the dawn of the world's peace. In a few days we will know whether the end of the war is at hand or whether stubborn governments are determined to continue this horror.

Chicago Herald: The fact is that the papal proposals, high-minded as they are, and embodying as they do, certain ideas President Wilson has advocated, must still be read in the light of our proved knowledge of one of the principal parties to which they are addressed—Prussian militarism.

Chicago Daily News: By a little thinking back any person who has followed recent political developments in the Germanic empires will have no difficulty in realizing that Pope Benedict's peace proposals to the warring nations are provided with a somewhat impressive background in Berlin, Munich and Vienna. The influence of the latter capitals and their statesmen, closely united to the Vatican by diplomatic and religious ties, had made itself felt of late in Germany's affairs.

Chicago Journal: No one questions the sincerity of the pope's desire for peace, but proposals coming at this time will find little favor in America, France, Belgium, the British Empire, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Russia, Poland, Bohemia or Roumania. Japan probably is indifferent on the matter and the Central Powers, whether they would be willing to accept the pope's definition of terms or not, are pleased.

Indianapolis News: Fear that Austria-Hungary will seek a separate peace may cause the Central Powers to accept the pope's offer. We do not believe the United States and the Allied Powers will be able to find in the offer of the pope sufficient basis for negotiations.

HOOVER AND THE FARMERS
The formation of a corporation to take over control of the country's grain supply, if necessary, and the announcement of the personnel of the commission to fix the price of wheat, made yesterday at Washington, are progressive steps in the practical enforcement of the food law.

Those who have predicted a career of dire calamity for Mr. Hoover, when it came to dealing with grain supplies, because he does not happen to be a farmer, will be pained to observe that he has appointed on the wheat commission the president of the National Farmers' Union, the vice president of the National Corn Association, the secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations and the master of the Ohio State Grange.

In addition, the milling industry has appointed a committee of leading men in that industry to co-operate with the Food Administration in negotiating voluntary regulation in that line, and the grain commission men have named a similar committee. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Hoover, acting under the direct authority of President Wilson and with no power except that delegated to him by the President, is not going to set himself up as a little czar, but is calling into consultation leading men of the grain industry, representing not only the millers and commission, but the farmers themselves.

President Wilson who, under the specific terms of the law, is a food dictator, has assured the farmers they will not be discriminated against in the fixing of prices. He has assured the consumers that prices shall not be artificially raised at their expense.

But between the two extremes of producer and consumer he has under-

Home Is the Best Resort

Can any much mooted summer resort in the entire country produce more enjoyable and livable weather than is being handed out right here in Farmington? We think not. And yet many of our citizens are now seeking improved weather conditions throughout the country, which really cannot exist. The summer vacation habit has become a kind of disease, which causes many to go rambling, regardless of the weather conditions at home. And they seem to think they are satisfied to put up with all manner of hardships and inconveniences while seeking comfort, which often can be found right at home in greater degree than elsewhere.

At the end of their vacation they often return in a more depleted condition physically than when they started out, and a course of real home living is necessary to make them again fit. With the thermometer seldom above 80 at mid-day, and comforts comfortable covering at night, surely nothing more could be desired in the way of enjoyable weather. The facts are that "wanderlust" is at the bottom of the summer vacation idea. In a climate such as this there is usually more comfort at home in mid-summer than can be found elsewhere.

taken to wipe out the system of profiteering that would soon make the grain markets of this country a scandal, under present conditions, but for the intervention of the government.

A studied effort is being made to arouse the farmers against the food law by appeals to prejudice. They are told the price of wheat would be \$3 a bushel but for the law. Perhaps it would, but not until the wheat was out of the farmers' hands. All experience with high grain prices in the past proves this to be a fact. The American farmer has been stung too often by the grain gamblers to listen to their squeals, now that they are caught in the government trap.

As to the farmer, the fewer tears shed over him the better he will like it. So long as he is assured a profitable price for his products—and no farmer could say that \$2 and up for wheat and \$1 and up for corn is unprofitable—he will be satisfied to raise bumper crops and allow the crafty gamblers to bewail the colossal profits they might have made if the food law had not cut off hope of exploiting the world's hunger, including that of their own countrymen, to their own advantage.—Thursday's Republic.

WAR MUST GO ON

That the peace proposals of the pope will be given respectful consideration by all the governments concerned in the war is not to be doubted. Whether any formal reply will be made to them remains to be seen. It is more than probable that the Teutonic governments will respond in some manner, and it is likely that they will approve the basis suggested. But it may be considered quite certain that the United States and entente allies will reject the proposals or courteously decline to discuss them. The pope, no doubt, is actuated by an honest desire to restore peace. But so are all of us. There is not a government concerned in this war that does not now yearn for peace. Paradoxical as it may seem it is peace we are fighting for, and we cannot stop fighting until we have assurance of a peace that will be lasting. To stop the war now, under the conditions suggested by the pope, would be to end it with no such assurance. The thing we have arisen to destroy because it is actively and potentially inimical to civilization, to freedom and to humanity, would remain unscathed and in effect triumphant. All the blood that has been shed by the nations arrayed against the Teutonic empires would have been shed in vain. All the vast treasure that has been spent by them in the prosecution of the war would have been spent in vain. All the glorious principles for which they are fighting, the fundamental principles upon which the future progress of the world depends, yea, the principles upon which Christianity depends, would be defeated.

This is not a war on our part for political advantage, for territorial extension, for pecuniary profit or for personal or national aggrandizement, and the peace that we demand and have cannot be founded upon these things. It is a fight for the establishment of principles and these principles must be finally and permanently established before the war can come to an end. The acceptance of the pope's terms, as they are now outlined, would mean virtually a restoration of the status quo ante; would mean that we would end where we began, but weakened, impoverished and debased by a fruitless struggle. "It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth," said President Wilson in his message to the Russian people; "the power of the imperial German government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside, of that empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from happening again." That status has not been altered, nor do the pope's proposals suggest its alteration. The war must go on. The conditions upon which a permanent peace may be founded have not yet arrived. The colossal conflict is a new birth of mankind. We cannot let it die in the womb.

H. W. Coffield was a Desloge visitor yesterday.

Little Fellows Merchandising

The progressiveness and "go-ahead" spirit of any town or community depends, in a very large measure, upon the quality and progressiveness of the business men of the community. If the business men are alive and wide-awake, always ready with aid and encouragement for anything and everything that has for its purpose the public good, then it is a perfectly safe assumption that such a community is a good place in which to reside, and that its people generally are of the better class.

If the so-called "business men" are little and selfish, eternally looking for an opportunity to "hold up" customers for twice the actual value of their goods, and holding tight every penny that comes into their possession, then the chances are that such a community will not be a very desirable place to live. Most communities have many of the first named class of business men, and a few of the latter kind. Fortunately, indeed, is the town or community that is composed wholly of the former class of merchants.

Farmington has many of the former kind of business men. But it is with regret that The Times must admit that she also has a few of the latter kind. Such so-called "merchants" are of no assistance to any place. In fact, they are a positive handicap. They do nothing to help along anything but destruction, decay and death, no matter how worthy the undertaking may be, and yet they expect, and too often receive support in the community. Very often such tight-wads prosper in the community that they really have no interest in, except to enjoy the privilege they are permitted, fleeing their patrons out of the "Dutchman's one per cent" of profit.

The trade people of every community would render to themselves, as well as to their neighbors, a worthy service if they would figure out for themselves who are the real energetic and progressive merchants of their town, and give them their trade. Do not be misled with the statement that "ours is the leading store," which expression is so often used by the "little fellow" who is seldom called a "merchant" except when he speaks of himself. They are of no more assistance to a town than a fungus growth of weeds. In fact, they somewhat resemble such a growth.

A Great Work Being Well Done

The Board of Exemptions for St. Francois county is still strenuously at work preparing the list of fighting men that will represent this county in the great National Army that is now being mustered in from every county, in every State in the great United States. This local Exemption Board is engaged in a task that would appeal to no man, and for the reason that they have heard and responded to their country's call in giving their time to this work which, while it must be performed, would appeal to no good citizen, the members of the Board are entitled to the greatest degree of credit for the services they are rendering.

There is no doubt but that bitter feelings have been engendered, especially by those who may have been refused exemption for reasons that the Board thought to be ample. It is also doubtless true that such hard feelings have often spread to the family and friends of those who have been refused exemption. But the full quota of soldiers from this county must be raised, and the Board members have had to depend finally upon their own judgment, as well as their instructions, to select many that had claimed exemption, in view of the urgent needs, then there is a "court of last resort" to which they can appeal their case.

But the members of Exemption Boards everywhere should not have malice, hard feelings nor abuse heaped upon them. They have performed, and are still performing, the duties for which they were selected, in an entirely just and conscientious manner, to the very best of their ability, and should receive the hearty support and approval of all in this work that is calculated to "try men's souls."

It is expected that the local army will have been selected in time for the complete list to be published next week. If it is possible to get the list next week, Times readers may expect it to appear in the next issue of this paper.

Officers Selected at Fort Riley

The following officers commissions have recently been awarded to St. Francois county residents, or former residents, who have been attending the officers' training camp at Ft. Riley: William Eversole Prosser, of St. Louis, Captain Field Artillery, Second Battery. He is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Marbury of this city. Waldo H. Comins, of St. Francois, Captain Infantry Section, Fourth Company. Henry Davis, of Farmington, Second Lieutenant of Infantry in National Army, Ninth Company.

Henry N. Eversole, an attorney of Fulton, who has been in training at Ft. Riley, Kan., is here on a visit with his aunt, Mrs. B. H. Marbury. He will leave today.

SOME CAUSES OF RECENT TROUBLE IN LEAD BELT

Get Those in Absolute Control of Great Lead Companies and There Will Be No Further Trouble in St. Francois County Mining District.

Recent disturbed conditions in the Lead Belt are now quieting down, and present indications are that things will soon be at their normal condition in that district. The mine operators have recently been employing a number of men for guard duty about their mills and powder plants, and no further trouble is anticipated by those who should know. While quite a number of foreigners came back since the trouble, many of them came to get their belongings which were left owing to their speedy departure, while others have not appeared to be satisfied to remain, owing to the fact that the lid on spirituous liquors has been held down too tight by the soldiers, who are still there, to suit them. Those who should know say that the great bulk of the foreigners will not stay if they cannot get their booze.

The fact that the mine operators have finally been forced to employ Americans for the more important duty of guarding their property—right in line with the suggestions that have been made by The Times from the very beginning of the trouble—shows that even they have no confidence in the "Huns" when it comes to safeguarding their property. Many good Americans have been drawn from this city for guard duty, as well as for work in the mines, which is a compliment the operators have bestowed on Americans, whether so intended or not. It is now up to the American boys to make good and to demonstrate to the world that they have been grossly legislated against by the mining companies.

The fact that practically all the foreigners, who were at work in the mines before the recent trouble there, had different quantities of whiskey and beer in their cellars, was sufficient demonstration that they have no respect for the law of the land into which they have come simply for the reason that the chances for making money is so far ahead of their native countries. It is also known that their frequent holidays are usually made the occasion for a protracted debauch, of often a week or more duration. The recent draft also shows that many foreigners were called in the recent draft, who failed to put in their appearance. Their ignorance, together with the manner in which the mining companies have borne with their shortcomings, and favored them in various ways, is probably, in a very great measure, at least, responsible often for their absolutely ignoring the law. For instance, more than one hundred of such foreigners failed to respond to the draft notice, which may make it necessary to make another draft in order to make up the quota St. Francois county must furnish.

Yet, it is not difficult, at least for those who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions as they really exist there, to see and understand why such poor, ignorant foreigners are preferred in the mines over American labor. They will work like galley slaves, and if they are kicked and cuffed around, they seldom resent the ill treatment. If they do, then they can call for their time, and seldom know enough to ask for legal redress.

Liberated On Bond Another Rich Mine

A number of men, whose arrest was the outgrowth of the late trouble in the Lead Belt, have given bail for their future appearance in court to stand trial on the various indictments that have been returned against them. Some have been unable to give bond, and will be forced to languish in jail until the date of their trial. Still others, against whom no indictments were found, have been given their liberty. The following parties have been admitted to bail:

Claude Brewington, on 6 indictments, \$500 on each count.
Frank Politte, 2 indictments, \$500 each.
Frank Foust, 4 indictments, \$500 to \$2,500 each.
Oral Bulderback, \$500 bail.
Lynn Hart, 3 indictments, \$500 each.
J. H. Buchanan, \$500 bail.
Amos Huitt, 4 indictments, \$500 each.
Richard Boyer, 2 indictments, \$500 each.
M. A. Dalton, \$500 bail.
Arthur Abbey, \$500 bail.
Marshall Raines, \$500 bail.
Jeff Davenport, 2 indictments, \$500 each.
I. P. Gunn, \$500 bail.
Glenn Webb, \$500 bail.
Harry Willard, 2 indictments, \$500 each.
Ellis B. Bostwick, 2 indictments, \$500 and \$1000 each.
Clarence Patterson, 5 indictments, \$500 each.
Richard Ward, 2 indictments, \$500 each.
Code Allen, 3 indictments, \$500 each.
John Laakman, of Vincennes, Ind., arrived in Farmington Monday for a visit with his brother, E. M. Laakman. He will leave today.

tution. With the American such conditions will not be tolerated, and when one is injured while working in the mines, the operators know that they must make fair restitution. Yet, when it comes to ordinary courtesy, the Americans know better than to ever expect such a thing. Their work is a constant grind, with very seldom even a Sunday off. All of which has apparently been part of the plan of pressing down hard on American labor. Those who should know say there is absolutely no reason why the miners could not be given at least an occasional Sunday off.

By this time, perhaps, you are asking who is really responsible for the bringing about of such conditions in the mining district. Then read on and you shall know. It is the men who are higher up in these great mining corporations. It is the men who are paid to go and paint glittering pictures to these ignorant foreigners; who tell them that they can furnish them with work that will bring them dollars, where they have been able to get only dimes, or even pennies, in their native lands. These are the men who are almost, if not wholly, to blame for the late conditions in the Lead Belt, which caused the American miners to explode with indignation. If the dates of these real trouble breeders are cancelled in the future, then the chances are that there will be little more labor trouble in the Lead Belt.

The foregoing deductions finally brings the trouble right home to the management of the different lead companies which have figured in this trouble—back to the very head. There the correction must be made, if the present calm that is now pervading the Lead Belt is to become permanent. It is worse than foolish for the heads of these companies to longer pretend that they did not know just what was being done in regard to bringing into that district ignorant foreign labor. It might be possible for the mine foremen to "sell" foreigners jobs and "get away with it" without the higher-ups becoming aware of it. But even that would be a very hazardous proceeding for the foremen, if the management of those mining properties are the thorough business men they should be, and that they doubtless are.

That the heads of these mining corporations, or those in absolute charge of their workings, should not be passed up by grand jury investigations that may be attempting to get at the real truth of the inner workings of such great combinations, there is absolutely no tangible reason to believe. Get at the controlling head and the work of investigation is then finished. All this rattling around in the outer edges of things which are supposed to be under investigation, does not accomplish a thing to be desired by those who favored such investigation. Such things only serve to muddy the waters and assists the big fish to escape. The Times feels that the day has almost arrived, if not really here, when wealth and lofty position will fail to serve as a protection against the law, even though it has in the past served, almost without fail, in protecting the really big criminal.

The Golden Eagle Mining Co., of Miami, Okla., is now opening up what promises to be one of the richest mines in that entire field, which has already proven itself to be of unexampled richness. Russell Doss, of this city, who has been in that field for the past year or more, is manager of the Golden Eagle. In conversation with a Times reporter yesterday he stated that their first shaft was now down 160 feet, with 47 feet face of practically solid lead and jack.

The Golden Eagle Mining Co. is now having a mill erected on the property, with 700 tons capacity in twenty hours. In the meantime the ore that is being taken out is piled on the ground. This mine is centrally located in the richest part of the mining field, and just adjacent to some of the largest producing mines that have yet been developed. R. C. Detchmehdy, deputy Mine Inspector, and W. C. Huff, another experienced mining man, both of Flat River, recently visited this property and are greatly enthused with the richness of the showing. Those desiring to make an investment in that field will probably have no better opportunity of doing so than to take stock in this company, as Mr. Doss is offering a limited amount of it for sale. Before investing, however, he would be glad if the intending purchaser would first interview Messrs. Detchmehdy and Huff, as all who are acquainted with these gentlemen know that their statements can be relied upon with absolute security.

Mr. Doss expects to be in this city about ten days yet, and all desiring stock in the Golden Eagle Mining Co. should attend to it before he leaves, as he expects that all the surplus stock will be taken by the time he gets back to that field.